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DEATH OF
HER MAJESTY,
THE QUEEN.

Kensington, S. August, 1821. Untimely grave.

This most melancholy event. As to the immediate *physical* took place at twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock, an event more comparatively, of little interest, heart-rending never was heard of; seeing that, when all the circumstances in this world. Death, the lot of instances are taken into view, it is us all, is not, under common circumstances, calculated to excite, of her having fallen a victim to in reflecting minds, any very great disappointment, that change of grief, except the object of that cruel mortification, those be somewhat closely connected with us by ties of personal affection ; but, at the death of this persecuted and oppressed, this which was too much for that sufferings are so notorious and so which could bear up against so far surpassing in magnitude any many, such poignant and such thing of the kind that historians have recorded or poets feigned ; that heart have recorded or poets feigned ; which could fearlessly conduct its at the fall of this open-heard, owner to the bed-side of the plague affectionate, generous and gallant to administer to the preservation lady, under the peculiar circumstances of the afflicted ; that heart which stances of the case, who is there, inspired seamen with courage to worthy of the name of man, who pass the straits, the dangers of can restrain the throbings of his which are proverbial throughout heart ? Brutal, savage, indeed, the world ; that heart which felt

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no fear, when even sailors trembled ; that heart, which, spurning and *fully apprized* of Her Majesty's proffered security and ease, her resolution to assert her said, "to *England*, for there I'll right to participate in the ceremony—*face my foes*;" that intrepid Queen, does any one believe, heart was not a match for the intrepidity, does any one believe, that if the ceremony had taken place at all, she would have experienced what she did experience from the door of the Temple conference? So complete was the tainting the tombs of her Ancestors; and especially when that Queen, so recently and so gallantly supported by the nation, saw little or no indication of popular indignation excited by the unparalleled indignity. This was the shaft that found its way into that heart which had been proof against more and greater dangers than ever men naced any other human being.

Her Majesty, alas! knew nothing of the real state of the public mind upon this occasion; nothing at all of the numerous artifices which had been employed to divert, to draw off, to pack and to mislead. But, above all things she could not know the extent of the effect of that complete uncertainty and ignorance, in which the people had been, apparently studiously, kept in her counsels the very man, with regard to her wishes and intentions. If the nation had offer to surrender her very soon, or before, the intention to prosecute the affair of the report of the other Lawyer's

Coronation was announced, duly Coronation was announced, duly public ignorance, as to this matter, Cambridge House and Bradenburgh House, never even heard of such a rumour of an intention to assert the right, until I saw some silly stuff upon the subject that was shown me in the Times Newspaper; and, until I actually saw an account of the miserable pleading before the Privy Council, I really suspected, that this stuff was a mere invention of that newspaper to make a stir with a view of keeping up its sale. In the answer to an Address from Nottingham, presented to the Queen, after the announcement of the king's intention to be crowned, her Majesty was advised to call it a *rain pageant*. We saw still been, apparently studiously, kept in her counsels the very man, who, in 1819, had made a voluntary offer to surrender her title as Queen. We saw, in the

speech before the Privy Council, 20 pounds had been asked, were an explicit declaration, that, what was let for five shillings. But, the ever might be the decision of the great impediment to any public Council, her Majesty would make demonstrations in favour of her "submit to it with resignation." Majesty was the state of total

Now, amidst all this, what was *darkness* in which her advisers the nation to think? What was thought proper to keep that public *I to think*, who had as good a lie, with regard to her desires and means, at least, as the public intentions.

general, of getting at correct information; and, as to her it evidently was that finished that Majesty's intention to present herself for *admittance*, the first but the insult had been *resented* by heard of the matter was from the mouth of a market-garden'r's that would have been an ample man, who had been to Covent Garden, and who was telling to some people, in Kensington-street, what had happened to the Queen, laid long before. At the date of at the Abbey and the Hall, the Queen's *triumph*, the Whig What public demonstration of attachment to her cause was, under such circumstances, to be expected? There were twenty-one regiments of soldiers brought into, or near to, the metropolis on that day. The streets were barricadoed in a way that almost prevented any body but soldiers on duty to move with safety to their lives. The peril of approaching the scene of the Coronation was so great, that not a twentieth part of the seats were filled, which had, at a great expence, been erected for the purpose of viewing the procession. Seats, for which Yet, this *apparent abandonment* of the Queen, however, the ground for all this induced her to refuse the pecuniary grant, which, without cause assigned or assignable, she afterwards received. It was easy to foresee, that the Whigs would not obtain that power which they coveted; and, as easy to foresee, that, when they found power unattainable by means of the Queen, they would *abandon the Queen*. This was not only foreseen, but foretold, by me; and my foretellings have been verified to the very letter. My words were these, "by placing, or seeming to place:

" her dependence on the Whigs, parliament opened. The king
 " the Queen will lay the founda- had found it proper to propose a
 " tion of certain ruin to herself, grant to her. That grant was
 " They, even with the Queen at large, and afforded all the means
 " their back, cannot obtain power of obtaining her rights, and, in-
 " without *the people*; and the deed, formed the foundation for
 " people they cannot have with- proceedings for that purpose.
 " out an express promise to give. The grant should have been re-
 " them a *Reform*, which promise received in the same sort of way as
 " the Whigs will not make. The that in which it was tendered,
 " people suspect the Whigs; dis- but with an express *reservation*
 " like them; look upon them as of all claims and all rights. The
 " the bitterest of boroughmon- Queen *had triumphed*; that
 " gers. The people, therefore, triumph was *complete*; it was
 " will be extremely jealous at see- marked; it had just been cele-
 " ing the Queen co-operating bra'ed; and, therefore, no new
 " with this faction; and her Ma- struggle should have been entered
 " jesty will have made a poor ex- on without great caution, and,
 " change indeed; when she shall indeed, without *a certainty of*
 " have got Whig-promises instead success. The cause of the Queen
 " of popular zeal. With the stood well: her triumph had been
 " people grown jealous and cold, honored in a manner that had
 " and abandoned (as she surely carried the news all over the
 " will be) by the Whigs; with world; and the king, who had
 " enemies as bitter as ever, and before called for *an inquiry into*
 " with friends, who, though sin- her conduct, had now recom-
 " cere, have been, in some sort, mended to the parliament to give
 " cast off, yet would still serve her a suitable establishment.
 " her, but *they know not how*; What could be better? What
 " she will be covered with un- more consoling to Her Majesty's
 " avenged calumnies and insults; feelings? How could she be
 " and will, at last, quit the coun- better for the present, or have a
 " try in disgust, or be killed by a brighter prospect for the future?
 " long series of mortifications."

Never were prospects brighter than those of Her Majesty at the moment when the last session of

safe in the hands of that people to whom she had so bravely and so wisely appealed.

She had actually nothing to do too, in a place where she had but to receive the money and to not before been attacked, and make a judicious use of it for the obtaining of the rest of her rights. Every circumstance was favourable to her, whether abroad or at home. Those distresses, which could no longer be hidden, were coming forward and dissipating all the delusion of the last thirty years. The ministers were embarrassed at every turn. Every thing was difficulty with them. Never were circumstances more favourable to any cause than the circumstances of that day were to the cause of the Queen, if that cause had been in good hands.

But, alas! the *faction* got hold of her! They, in *her name*, made an assault upon the ministry, in which they failed, and failed in *her name* too! It was easy to see, that many would vote against putting *her name in the Liturgy*, who would not have voted for even the slightest degree of punishment. To be ready to do right is a different thing from refraining from doing positive wrong. This foolish, and, indeed, wicked enterprize of the *out faction*, did the Queen infinite mischief. The struggle, which, in fact, was not for *her*, but for place, gave occasion for new attacks upon *her*, and that,

in a place where the attack was as fierce as the defence was feeble. During this factious struggle came out the astounding fact, that her chief adviser, he who still took the lead ostensibly in her counsels, had himself, in 1819, gone to these same ministers, and made a voluntary offer to propose to her, on certain conditions, a surrender of her very *title as Queen*. This was an answer to all his complaints with regard to exclusion from the Liturgy; and, it was an answer to her Majesty's complaints too, as long as that man remained in her confidence.

Her Majesty had triumphed. A real friend would have advised her to rest there for awhile; to make a pause there; to let that triumph remain undisturbed by any new attempt, until success had been insured. Her enemies, who were smarting with mortification at their defeat, must have hailed with joy the opportunity, now actually forced upon them, of taking their revenge. Many who would have trembled at the thought of voting for a bill of pains and penalties, boastingly voted against the putting of the name in the *Liturgy*; and, this new decision, after a sort of new

trial, sent the news all over the world, that the Queen had been condemned by the House of Commons, must operate in her favour and mons. Her great triumph was *against all her enemies*; to show partly obliterated by this defeat; her what a tower of strength and for it is the last stage of a struggle rock of safety she had in that position which men always found their minority of which her enemies were judgment.

From this time all was mortification to the anxious and harassed mind of this unfortunate Princess. The faction, foiled in their project of getting into place by her means, abandoned her by degrees; and the sort of mystery kept up by her advisers, left the people without knowing what to do or what to think relating to her. The consequences that have followed have been, though really horrible, such as every reasonable man must have anticipated.

strong colours the brilliant prospect that was before her; to prove to her, that that prospect was founded in reason; and to point out to her how she might employ her means so as to make herself a great actor in the approaching crisis of the nation's affairs: if this had been the case, hope would have cheered her, and made her look with disdain on the reptiles who kept aloof from her only because they did not foresee that which she foresaw.

No blame, however, is to be imputed, to the victim of all these manoeuvres and intrigues, of all this craft, cruelty and perfidy, but a species of voluntary imprisonment for life. She saw nothing that promised her any thing but a species of voluntary imprisonment for life. She saw she has, at last, given the most decided proof. She had a sound understanding, great penetration, in a course of endless and uncommon activity, and undaunted checked prosperity and innocence. But, her unhappy Despair seized upon that mind, state compelled her to see with which had so long been sustained other eyes and to hear with other by hope, and her appearance at ears. If there had been a man the Abbey was the last effort of to describe to her clearly and a heart already half-shivered to fully all the circumstances relating pieces. It was in vain for the

people, or for any individual who no son-in-law closed her eyes : she might happen to possess talent to had no dear and only child on serve her, to perceive the dangers whose lips to lay her last breath : of her situation. It was in vain the *great* shunned her disconsolate for us to wish to save her. She couch as if infected with the was beyond our reach. Like men plague ; but, she expires in the on the beach who behold the arms of a feeling, a just and ge-wrecked mariner sinking, wretched people, to whom her me-could do nothing but clasp our mory will ever be dear, and whose powe-less hands together and offer grief at her sad fate will be her our tears and lamentations. Evinced by never-ending detesta-

Thus fell this hapless lady, the victim of unparalleled barbarity vicious foes.

and of selfishness and perfidy without a match in the history of mankind. Not only was she innocent of every thing savouring of the crime laid to her charge; but it is clear, that her very bitterest enemies know her to have been innocent. The triumph of those enemies will not be of long duration, while she is now beyond the reach of their malice, and is no longer the sport of selfishness and perfidy.

Her peace of mind, her fair fame, can no more be made the subject of barter; to asperse, to vilify, to insult, to betray he can never again be steps in the ladder of base ambition. The world and all its troubles have sunk from her view: her affectionate and generous and grateful heart can no longer be wrung by cruelty or ingratitude; the hand, in deed, of no husband, no cousin,

THE
LANDLORD'S FORTUNE-TELLER.

No. 1.

Kensington, 7. August, 1821.
LANDLORDS,

I can wait no longer for the Evidence, taken by the Committee, who were appointed to inquire into the allegations in the Petitions of the Agriculturasses. The Committee made their Report to the "Grand Council of the Nation," to the "Collective Wisdom," as Mr. Perry calls it, and the "Collective and Ingratitude;" the hand, in "Wisdom" resolved to have the Report Printed, at once, and

to leave time for Luke Hansard to print the Evidence. Luke prints at low price, I suppose; and, therefore, has not been able to make much dispatch. The "Collective Wisdom" separated before Luke could finish the job, which I could have got done in forty-eight hours! And now, the Collective Wisdom will hardly be able to see this Evidence before the Wisdom is in a state of *Collection* again.

Nevertheless, this Evidence is a matter of great importance: for, whatever might be the character and views of the parties giving it, they suffered a great deal to leak out. They, at any rate, described their state, and that of their labourers; and, before any sound opinion can be given on the Report itself, the Evidence must be read, or, at any rate, its substance must be stated. Viewing it in this light, I notified to my readers my intention to republish the whole of the Evidence, and to write a couple of Registers on the Report, referring, as I went on, to the Evidence. But, Luke not having got on with the printing, I have been compelled to give up this design; and to betake myself to my little bird, who has given me a great deal of intel-

ligence about this same Evidence, and, from his bill, I have made minutes of the greater part of it. So that the effect of Luke's slow printing, will be found, at last, to have thrown no bar in my way as to this discussion.

I shall take the *Report and the Evidence*, and, from them, tell your fortunes as true as a hair. I shall show you, not the way downwards for that you must see, or feel, if you be as blind as dobbin; but, shall show you the depths into which you are descending, and the torments you have to endure. "Ye have set at nought all my counsel, and would none of my reproof. I will, therefore, laugh at your calamity, and mock when your fear cometh. For the turning away of the simple shall slay them; and the prosperity of fools shall destroy them." Proverbs: Ch. i. V. 25, 26, 32.

These words, as applicable to you from me, I quoted at the time when the "*stern-path*" men had compelled me to flee to a foreign land. At that time you laughed. You laughed when the Lancashire Reformers where dispersed by a military force, or marched into a prison, only for being assembled to petition for Reform. You laughed and applauded at the

Manchester and Oldham affairs. I am by no means going to
of 1819. You laughed when take part with the *Fund-lords*
JOSEPH SWANN was sent by (except on certain conditions);
the Justices of Cheshire to be but, I mean to argue the case
imprisoned for FOUR YEARS fairly, to do which no man, as
AND A HALF. You laughed far as *feeling* goes, is better qua-
when the Lancashirers threaten- lified than myself, caring, as I
ed to interfere if I attempted to do, not one single straw, which
enter their town. You laughed class suffer most. I hate the
when a man was sent to jail for *muck-worm*; but, I am to con-
ten weeks for going round a sider, not my own natural pro-
town to announce that I was pensity, in this case, but, what
come home in good health. Yo is best for the king and that part
laughed when *Six-Acts* were of his people who get their living
passed. Oh ! how you *laughed*, by honest means. In one short
how you *mocked*, how you showed phrase, I am to consider, under
your bright *wit*, upon all these the success of which of the two
occasions ! Well : I never *cried*. Classes we are most likely to ob-
I was sure that the time would ain a *repeal of Six Acts* and an
soon come for me to laugh : that *Abolition of the Boroughs*. And,
time is come : laugh I do, and really, when I look at the *cause*
laugh and mock I will. if these, I do not see so clearly
the efforts of the muck-worm. I

However, I shall discuss your case with *seriousness*, with this express reservation, that, when I speak of the sufferings of *yo* and your petitioning *understrap-pers*, it is, if you please, to be clearly understood, that I rejoice at those sufferings for two reasons ; first, because you have been enemies of Reform ; and, second, because I am convinced, that those sufferings are absolutely necessary to the well-being and the freedom of the nation at large and to the stability and security of his Majesty's throne.

I cannot trace these, and especially the latter (which is by far the greatest evil of the two), to the *muck-worm*. Therefore, in this respect, I must, in my conscience, say, "*good* muck-worm, harm-less muck-worm ; I will not hurt thee, muck-worm."

It is now evident to *all* of you, even the most silly (and, God only knows how silly that is), that you must be *wholly broken* up, or that the interest of the Debt must be reduced, and

"*Public Credit* and *National Faith*" you must reduce." I beg your "Faith" become the subject of pardon! This will not do. The farces and ballads. This is now money has been *borrowed*. Your evident to *all* of you, except, *lands are pledged for the interest*. indeed, those against whom sta- None of your shuffling. Deduct tutes of lunacy have *already* one single farthing you cannot, been issued. The question, th- re- until *every thing else* be taken off fore, is, whether under these that is not *absolutely necessary* to circumstances, it be better that the bare existence of the govern- you should be wholly broken up, ment. The Clergy begin, for or not. And to answer this ques- instance, to complain, that *they* tion, we have simply to ascertain, are paying *too much* to the Fund- if we can, whether your being lords. Now, let us see how this wholly broken up, will, or will matter stands. The Clergy (be- not, *tend to give us a Reform*. sides all their tithes and other in-

To answer this last question we (come) have had given to them shall want a little time: time to about a million and a half of see how the physic of manifestly money since 1800. Perhaps it approaching ruin and miser, may be nearly two millions. works upon you. If it make Re- Whence did this money come? formers of you; then, indeed, Answer me that question. Where we may lead a hand to keep you did this money come from? Out from being wholly broken up; but, of your estates? Out of the rem- mind; mark it well; ponder well venue? No such thing. Loans on my words: if you do not be- have been made every year all the come Reformers, every stroke while. There was not money that can be given in favour of the enough arising from revenue to Fund-lords, will be given, and pay with; consequently that that, too, with hearty good which was given away, came out will. of the Loans! Ah, a! What,

I can see your wishes clearly you start, do you, Mr. Parson! enough. You wish to see some Now, look at this matter, and reduction of army, salaries, places, say, whether the nation will ever sinecures, pensions, and the like; bear to see the Clergy keep this and then, to turn to the Fund-lords, money, whilst those who have lent and say; "come: we have seen the money shall suffer a reduction "other things reduced; and, now, of the interest of the million and

a half lent! This would be so him to be payable after his death! flagrantly *unjust*; it would be What! are these fifty-five thousand such an outrage on all the principal and pounds, which, for the re-aples of justice and honesty, that sons before stated, *must* have come it never could be tolerated. Oh, out of the *loans* to be *kept by* no! Before the interest of the *these Executors* (who are not Debt can be touched, the Church named to us), and, while they must *refund* to be sure! *keep the principal*, is the *interest*

This is only one item among the loans to be reduced? hundreds. It is easier for you to talk, than for you to do. It is quite surprizing what we talk, then, than for you to do, shall be able to do, when we come in the way of causing a reduction to *look things up* a little. We of the D bt. Suppose, for instance not so poor as we think our-stance, a man, have, in the course of our lives. At any rate, until we of the last thirty years, had have hunted up all our odds and thirty or forty thousand a year ends; till we have made a muster given him, and has been getting of our means, I, for my part, together an enormous estate with shall never be for a reduction of the money. It is, as in the former case, clear, clear as day-light, that this estate has come out of the loans. And, can it be possible, then, that the interest of those very loans would be reduced, while he kept the estate?

These, my lords of the soil, are little *spices*, little *foretastes*, of what you have to expect from us. You call for a reduction of the interest of the Reform school. We shall never, be you assured, sanction any reduction of the interest of the Debt, until we see the matter clearly settled with Burke's Executors, who have now received, since his death, fifty-five thousand pounds of principal money, on account of pensions granted to

great numbers for the benefit of again, stated; but, I am not a few only would be intolerable. for it *for the benefit of a few,*

Mr. BARING was thought " *ra-* and those few the *most opulent* " *ller strong,*" when he com- *oo!* Rather than this, let Jeru- pared the horse tax repealers to a salem triumph; let the orange- " *band of robbers;*" but, really, boys walk over the Fox-hunters; if there be persons, who, after for, as I once before said, we, the having borrowed, or approved of mass of the people, should have borrowing, money to carry on *a better chance* with the orange- what has been carried on, and boys. I dare say that the orange- who now expect to get out of the boys would be *for a Reform*; but, paying the interest in ful^t, with- at any rate, I know this, that, if out a Reform of the Parliamen^t, they were not, we should lead they must, if not very dishonest, them the life of a dog; and, all be very great fools. The case is your money-loving fellows like this: the money was borrowed of quiet. They will wink at, and the Fund-lords for the purpose of even assist in, severities and cruelties of any kind, and to any keeping down persons, accused of degree. The wretches have having *designs on rich men's prop-* proved of every act of injustice perty: falsely accused, but that and cruelty committed within the is no matter. Money was bor- last five years. They would *see* rowed, for instance, to defray the *a whole people flayed alive* for the expences of keeping down the sake of obviating a chance of Radicals. Very well. They have losing their money, or any part been *kept down*; but, will those of it. But, they are less *vigorous* who approved of the loan and of than you: equally cruel, but *less* the object, think (now the de- vigorous. the difference is that rable object is obtained) of refusing to pay the interest of the between the cuckoo and the kite. money borrowed for that object?

Thus, you see, my Lords of the Soil and Boroughs, there is a *great deal to be said* upon this subject. I have *always been*, and I am now, for a reduction of the interest of the Debt, the reasons for which I have, over and over

This Number of the *Fortune-teller* is intended merely as introductory to those that are to follow. I intend, that the Numbers shall extend no further than four, in the course of which I sha'l examine *the Report*, and also the *Evidence*; and shall tell

your fortunes with great exactness. This Number, therefore, they be to have a *Yeomanry Cash*, is merely a flourish previous to *valry* man, instead of an *Old* the charge. Though even here I have been unable to refrain from touching on matters that might have been reserved for a future stage of my work. In my next I shall take the *Report* by the throat, and show how little is required to satisfy the singularly mode ate desires of the "Collective Wisdom."

WM. COBBETT.

TO THE

MONEY - HOARDERS.

Kensington, 7. August, 1821.
MY FRIENDS,

I did not intend to address you any more at present, hearing, as I do, from all quarters, that you are following the prudent course; but, there are some things, which I must yet mention to you, as corroborative of what I have before said, and which justify an apprehension, that the Old Beldam will use her "sound discretion," and stop again.

I hear from Liverpool, that the Lancashire notes are coming out directly! They are to be fabricated at Manchester, that scene

of 16th August, 1821. Whether they be to have a *Yeomanry Cash*, is merely a flourish previous to *valry* man, instead of an *Old* the charge. There is to be a branch of this bank at Liverpool; and, this is to be called *Cash Payments*.

Now, observe, there never yet has been any *country - bank* in Lancashire, which contains about a *ninth part* of the whole of the population of the kingdom. This has preserved the people of that country against the consequences of *bank-breaking*, which has produced such ruin in so many cases, in other countries. Now this great country is to have country notes as well as the rest; and this is the reason; the Bank does not send down *gold* enough to

circulate: the people are *sending up* for the gold at a great rate; in order to check this, country notes are to come out. They will be put into circulation by the bull-frog makers of those pretty glossy paste things that ornament the lovely jet of the free negro-women in America, and that dissolve in the washing-tub like glue in the pot. The weavers

and spinners and other poor squalid creatures that toil from day-light to dark in summer and from candle-light to candle-light

in winter, and from infancy to had it in *bars*. It is *Peel's Bill* old age, for these lords of the Loom, that is working the Old Mother, *Loom, must take the notes*; and, thus, the drain upon the Old Lady will be checked.

But observe, her *issues* will still be diminished in the same proportion; and, the great cause that will continue to work most gloriously, to pay in gold, she was compelled by Peel's Bill to pay in bars at 77s. 10*ld.* an ounce; that is to say, at the *Mint-Price for standard gold*. So that, though the public *at large* could not go and get gold, because the Old Lady was not compelled to pay in any sum less than 60 *ounces*, which amount to 23*lb.* and some odd shillings, the Old Mother was reduced to short commons; for, if her paper was very abundant, gold would sell for more than the nominal worth of the paper; and, the moment that came to be the case, the Jews would go and get *her bars and send them out of the country*. Hoarders would get them too; but the Jews would, at any rate.

So, you see, her paying in *Sovereigns* was nothing at all. If she had not issued the *Gold in Old Mother's tether* is not very this way, the Jews would have long now. Not much more than

Agriculturasses stil' pretend to believe. That Bill was a deed that will immortalize the "Collective Wisdom." It is a subject on which I could dwell forever. I hung on it as a young poet does on the praises bestowed on him by Reviewers, whom he has bribed with more than the profits of his poem. It was such a deed! Such a blow to the infernal, pauperising system, that, on account of it, we never can sufficiently applaud the "Collective Wisdom," who, in this case, inflicted a punishment on itself, such as no other body have ever had the justice to inflict. That Bill, which was, indeed, passed under the influence of a species of panic, compelled the Old Mother to pay in *Gold Bars* at 8*s.* an ounce from February to October 1820; at 79*s.* 6*d.* an ounce from October 1820 to May 1821; at 77s. 10*ld.* from May, 1821 to May, 1823; and, after that, to pay cash for all notes upon their being presented.

So, you will observe, that the Old Mother's tether is not very long now. Not much more than

a year and a half; and, during that time, neither she nor her whelps about the country can make free with issuing paper; because, if they do, the price of Agriculturasses, so acute in all other matters, cannot see or pretend not to see, *this*; and keep on bellowing for *high prices*, when the thing is as impossible as for a river to run up hill! Hang the vagabonds, they *do* see it. But, they have felt the sweets of depreciated paper-money, which enabled them to pay all their taxes and to make fortunes besides, out of the blood and bones of their labourers; and so strong is their liking for the thing, that they are pursuing it and trying to bankrupt, open and declared.

Now, mind how this pinche the pretty gentleman at White-

hall! They, formerly, needed to care very little about the revenue. If they did not collect enough to pay the dividends and other things with, the Old Mother had only to set her mill to work, and to advance the rags. But, faithfully she dares not do that now! If she were to do this, she would augment the quantity of her paper; that would make the ounce of gold worth more than 77s. 10*d.*; that would set the Jews and Hoarders to work; and she away would go her bars; and she must come to a flagrant bank-

But, it may be asked, why this bar-work should be a check upon the country-bankers, seeing that they are not compelled to pay in bars of gold; why they should not thrust out their stuff to supply a gap made by the Old Mother's drawing in? The why is this: When a country ragman puts forth his rags, he is obliged to have a certain credit with his banker in London, and that banker has a mortgage, or title deeds, or stock, in deposit with him for his security; for, if the ragman be run upon, he must have this London

esource to apply to, or he is gone. The Old Mother is *compelled* to at the *first shot*. Now, this de- pay in *bars*. Therefore, if gold posit must be in proportion to the rise in price, and I have some quantity of rags that the rag-country rags, I get these rags man has out; and, therefore, as changed into the Mother's rags; prices of land fall, the ragman has and go to her and demand her less and less means of making de- bars. The country ragman can- posít, and his credit becomes *small*, not issue more rags than he can, er, and, therefore, his quantity if called on, pay in the Mother's of paper must diminish. Then rags; if he do, he *breaks*; and again, as prices fall, he has *les*, then all his rags are done for at *rags called for*. For insta ce. once.

farmer *Slashem*, the yeomanry. Thus all depends on the *bars*, cavalry Captain, has 100 quar- those dearly beloved bars that ters of wheat in stock, worth 1*s*. Peel's Bill compels the Mother to a bushel, or 600*l.* in the whole, pay in; and this it is that *pinches* He goes and gets readily enough, the pretty fellows at Whitehall, 400*l.* of the rags of *Scut* and this it is, that makes the hair of Co's, in the way of *discount*, and their very wigs creep upon their thus these rags get about and heads; this it is that gives them tend to keep up prices. But, when what is called *goose-skin*, even in *Slashem's* wheat is worth only 5*s*. at the dog-days. How merry, how bushel, though he has still 100 quar- jovial were they, when it was only ters in stack, *Scut* will not let him to call upon the Mother to set her have *on discount* more than 100*l.* off mill to work to make their "*ad-* his rags. *Slashem* may wish to get "*vances*" to pay the Dividends more, but *Scut* knows the worth, and other demands! She cannot, of the wheat stacks, and will not, for the reasons before stated, do let him have more; and thus the his now. On the contrary, she quantity of the rags in circulation must, in all probability, require is checked, and kept effectually *repayment of her former advances!* within bounds. And this, I am told, is really the

But, that the country rags *must* case. And I hear, that some very be kept in check by the *bars* is clear lively discussions have been going from another view of the matter ion between them and her upon The country ragman is *compelled* this subject. She wants, I hear, to pay in the *Old Mother's notes*, not only *all* the money from them

that will be required to pay the man, Lord Palmerston said were *Michaelmas dividends*, but two necessary to keep the soldiers *millions more*. And what does the separate from the people; the Old Personage want with these *enormous expences* appear not to *two millions*, and of her own rags be intended to be touched. And, too? Why, that she may *destroy* as far as I can learn, nothing but them! Destroy them? Say you, the lopping off, or the bilking the for what? Why, to prevent them from rising up in judgment against her; that is to say, to prevent them from being *brought to her in a million*; that is to say, not to a *demand for gold*. She must, in all probability do this, or stop paying gold; aye, and in bars too, in spite of Peel's Bill; and that, you know, would be the finish.

Thus, you see, the pretty gentlemen, the "stern path" men, the hole-diggers, the thunderers, are, at last, by no means upon a "bed of roses." They have now something to do besides framing holy-alliances and praising Manchester Magistrates. They are busy in works of "retrenchment," and now let us look a little at this work of retrenchment!

It is said, that they are going to take two companies from each regiment of foot and two troops from each regiment of horse. Poor paltry affair! This, and all that I hear talked of in the army will not take off *half a million*. What is that? The Staff; the Military Colleges; the Barracks, which that bright gentle-

man, Mr. Cribb, of clerks, is all that is intended any where. This grand affair will not, then, amount to tenth part of the *real increase of expence*, which has taken place in this very year by means of the rise in the value of money, occasioned by Peel's Bill. There are the *Judges*; there are the *Police Justices*, and many others, whose salaries were *actually doubled* on account of the fall in the value of money; and are they not now to be reduced? And will any one talk of *reducing the interest of the Debt*, till those salaries be reduced one half?—There are the *pensions*, there are the *grants*, there are a thousand things; there is the *Civil List*; all settled when money was of low value, when mutton was from a shilling to ten pence a pound; and are they not to be reduced when money is of high value, and when mutton is from six pence to four pence a pound? There is Henry Watkin Williams Wynn,

sion of 800L a year settled on Michaelmas day *may* see you without him *for life* for having been Minister at Dresden *for four years*. And, May day *may* see something Bacon was, in 1804, at more than a great deal more serious in your a shilling a pound ; and is he to affairs.

have the same now, when bacon Hoarders, look at the increase is at 6d., 4d. and 3d. a pound *of forgeries*. A woman, the other And is the fund-holder's *interest to-day*, from some Market, brought *be reduced* on account of the before a Magistrate a man who *lowness of prices?* Oh, mon had present'd a rag, which she strous ! Never, never, shall that alleged to be forged. The Old interest be reduced, without my Mother's *rag-inspector* was sent most strenuous opposition to it. for, who declared the thing to be until Henry Watkin Williams's *forgery*. He was asked, whether Pension be reduced a great deal the Bank would *prosecute*, and he more than *nine tenths!* said, *no!* The man, who ten-

However, this paltry "reduced the note, said that he took "trenchment," as it is called, is it from a tradesman, whose name made a great mouthful of in the *ras on the back of it*. The Ma-corrupt news-papers. And they gistrate asked, whether the Bank speak of it, too, in a sort of would send, in order to trace the way, that clearly shows, that forgery. The agent went for *in-they*, at least, are preparing for *structions*; and the Old Mother a call upon the *fund-holders to re-* said, NO. Well done, Old Lady; *duce*. Look well at this, ye you are perfectly right. You simple stock-holders ! Recollect now tender *sovereigns*; you now who it is that puts forth these tender *gold*; and, let all those ominous hints ! Call to mind *uh* who will not take it, hunt out these writers are, and what they forgeries themselves. You have have in view. Recollect, that done enough, God knows, in your they are mere mouth-pieces; time, in the *prosecuting way*. mere funnels; mere tools; but You have banished and hanged tools in hands that have great enough of these paper-gentry : power, and that seldom desist at leave them now to cheat and hang an obstruction from trifling causes, one another : it is now their own Bear all these in mind; and get affair; and, really, it matters, *gold while it is going* Old Mi- amongst those who prefer paper

to gold, very little which is for *gold and silver*, Mrs. Fly-cheated, or which is hanged.
blow ?

You are perfectly right, my old Dame, and so you were too at the time of passing Peel's Bill: you were the only body that uttered a word of sense upon the

subject. I, in Long Island, and you, here, told the "Collective

"Wisdom" what a torment they were creating for themselves.

There was this difference, indeed, that you wished them to *stay* their hands,

while I wished them to *push on*.

The market-woman, who took the man before the Magistrate, said, that there were NOW *many forgeries about*; that she and her neighbours *had lost* much from this cause, that they must be ruined, if the forgeries were not put an end to!

BANK. But, whose fault is this, Mrs. Flyblow ?

Mrs. F. Why the forger's and utterer's fault, to be sure.

BANK. Why do you take these forgeries, Mrs. Flyblow ?

Mrs. F. Because it is so difficult to know which are forgeries and which are not.

BANK. Why do you take any notes at all, then, Mrs. Flyblow ?

Mrs. F. Because people bring them.

BANK. Why do you not ask though, perhaps, I may not view

Mrs. F. I do; but the customers don't bring them always.

BANK. I cannot help that. I am ready to give gold for all my notes.

Mrs. F. But, the customers don't bring it.

BANK. You should tell them to come to me and get it.

Mrs. F. Then I should lose heir custom.

BANK. Well, I cannot help that.

COBBETT. Mrs. Flyblow, turn to me just for a moment. I thought you said, that you and your neighbours lost a good deal of money by taking these forgeries, and that you had no means of distinguishing, in many cases, a forged note from a real

Mrs. F. Yes, a great deal I

Mrs. F. Why the forger's and utterer's fault, to be sure.

BANK. Why do you take these forgeries, Mrs. Flyblow ?

Mrs. F. Gently, indeed !

BANK. Softly, indeed ! What, do you take the parts of the wills ?

BANK. No, Mrs. Flyblow, I do not take their parts at all,

Mrs. F. Though, perhaps, I may not view

their trade with quite so much horror as you do ; seeing that, though wicked in itself, it may have a tendency to produce good to us all.

Mrs. F. Not view it with *horror* ! Produce *good* ! Why you must be a pretty sort of a fellow. Does it not cheat and help to ruin me and my honest neighbours, and to bring many and many poor souls to the gallows ? Did not the Bank hang a poor woman ! It makes one's heart bleed to think of it.

COBBETT. But, now, Mrs. Flyblow, really you are angry without cause ; for the fault you now find with the Bank is that it will not stir an inch to hang any forger at all !

To Mrs. F. Aye ; that's a *different* matter. These *willins* have robbed *me* of scores of pounds ; and, with all the veins in my heart I would see them hanged and cut up into quarters and their heads and plucks hung up to dry.

COBBETT. But, my good Mrs. Flyblow, if we can guard ourselves against these " *willins*," and effectually guard ourselves too, without any of this bloody work, is not that a great deal better ?

Mrs. F. Yes, but how are we to do it ?

COBBETT. Why, take nothing but gold and silver.

Mrs. F. But, if customers won't bring gold or silver ?

COBBETT. They will, if you sell your meat a little *cheaper* on that account.

Mrs. F. What, sell my meat *cheaper* ! Cheaper ! Why, it is as cheap as dirt already ! I don't get *that* by it ! (Pointing her hand up towards the houses.)

COBBETT. But, Mrs. Flyblow, you say, that you *have lost* a great deal, and that you are *everlastingly losin*g by the forgeries.

Mrs. F. And so I am.

COBBETT. Now, then, if you were to ask your present price for meat, which, of course, is *very reasonable*, and then offer to make on that price a trifling abatement, say 6d. in the pound, if paid in gold or silver, do you not think that that would, another time, make your customers take the trouble just to walk to the Bank and get their notes changed ? The offer might bring you the coin at once, even for the present time ; but, the *next time*, it would, surely, bring you the gold or silver ; and thus you would be safe from the *roguey* of forgers, would have nobody to call " *willins*" and to endeavour to cause to be hanged.

Mrs. F. What! Lower my price! Undersell the market!

COBBETT. You do not *lower your price*, my good woman, you only give sixpence.

Mrs. F. "Woman" indeed! Undersell the market! "Woman!" "Good woman!" (*Exit Cobbett in haste*) a mean spirited fellow. He's no gentleman! Never bought a leg of mutton in 's life without squinting about the udder! "Good woman" indeed!

It is useless to *reason* in such a case. You must leave the thing to what the speaker, Abbott, called "the *healing hand* of time;" and this "healing hand," heartily seconded by the forgers, who now seem to have *carte blanche*, will go on pretty speedily. The Old M.

geries. The *inimitable* Commission having failed to find out anything to answer the purpose of the projectors, the forgeries present an obstacle to Peel's Bill such as is not to be overcome without a resolution to reduce the rate of *all payments of every description*; and to attempt, even to attempt this, is a great deal too much to be expected from the "Collective Wisdom" in its present state.

In the meanwhile all the indications of a most stormy next Session of Parliament are visible. The long continuation of cold weather, which really lasted from April to July, and the fortnight of wet weather which succeeded that, with very little intermission, have kept up the price of wheat to what it was in the month of April. Had such a spell of weather taken place without being accompanied by the operations of PEEL's Bill, it would have began to pay in gold, she, very prudently and very justly, left shillings in the bushel at least. If the work of hanging forgers to we should now have fine weather those who had a *tase* for it. until the middle of September,

This forging affair greatly changes the state of the paper-money; for, however brutally ignorant men may be, they must see the danger of taking Bank-notes amidst such showers of for-Christmas day, at an average price of four shillings, taking England through; and thus, in spite of a most unfavourable season at the time when the ear is

formed, the Bill, PEEL's blessed market on Saturday, the best Bill, will keep down the price six pence a bushel below what is a stone by the quarter ; the best necessary to enable the land to contribute its share towards the payment of the interest of the Debt. a hundred pounds weight, two

But, if the wheat were to be even at ten shillings a bushel, in consequence of *bad Seasons* ; or, in other words, in consequence of a *deficient crop* ; that high price would be *no benefit* to the farmer because, as must be evident to every one, two bushels of wheat at five shillings is equal in amount to one bushel at ten shillings. And, indeed, into what times have we fallen, when it is supposed impossible, that the Farmer is to see prospect of relief in a scanty

shillings ; that is to say, *three pence a pound* ; and that is about one penny cheaper than it was when I was born. I had these prices of Newgate market from a dealer in cattle, who had just come from that market, and who is a gentleman that I have known for a great many years. If we believe the infamous newspapers, all these articles were selling for more than one third in every instance, and that of pork for double the real selling price ! What can these prostituted papers publish these lies for ? That they find their *adran age* in it

Cattle, Sheep, Pigs have not been affected in their prices by the weather. A very intelligent person has assured me, that he

himself saw on Friday last, sold at Smithfield market, a prime lot of Essex calves, of the very best description, for *two shillings and sixpence a stone*. The meat forms much more than one half of the whole produce of the land. It comes from the most heavily taxed and heavily rented land, too. In this infamously notorious part of agriculture there must be stated the price of that day to be total ruin. Salesmen in London, from three shillings to four and eight pence a stone. In Newgate pounds of the money of graziers

in their hands, have now, not a cash payment, *all the sufferings* penny. A total bankruptcy, *would be at an end!* How this extending over whole districts, d d come into the head of the must be the inevitable conse- Collective Wisdom, God only quence. It signifies nothing to knows; but that it did get there talk about *time*; the operations is certain; and I, with great glee, of time; for time must make the laughed at it in Long Island, and thing worse instead of better. sent my laughings over, much The several days, weeks, an about the time that the Manches- months between this time and ter Magistrates were receiving May 1 23 are so many steps the compliments of Sidmouth. downward into the pit of ruin; and when the farmer and landlord called, which took place with arrive at the last step; when they regard to that Bill shall never be get into the pit itself; there their forgotten as long as the name of situation is to be permanent! I WILLIAM COBBETT shall be re- beg you to mark this well; that membered. The "Collective the end of the progress, is, not "Wisdom" had passed acts which like that of a fatiguing and ha- made it necessary for me to rassing journey, succeed d b flee to a foreign country, but the repose and renovation; but like "Collective Wisdom" could not that of such a journey succeeded prevent me from watching its by sufferings more intolerable motions, and, above all, from than those of the very last and mak ng my comments upon these most painful stage of the journey Deb tesa d upon this Bill; which itself. In short, the descent B.ll, if it had never passed any taken altogether strongly r sem- other, woud have served suffici- bles that which Poets have feign- ently to give it a character with ed in cases of condemnation to all posterity.

the infernal regions.

Let us now, my friends, take

The "Collective Wisdom," as I another look at the landlords, noticed at the time, appears to who were so vigilant with regard have got into its head a notion, to the Radicals; so eager to put that the return to cash payments them down, that they di l not would produce suffering, only p rc i ve, that they were most during the progress; and that effectually putting themselves when they arrived at the real down. They, now, when it is

much too late, begin to repent of this latter part of their thundering exploits. Radicals are no longer the Devil that they dread. They have now found a much more formidable enemy, and that, too, of the own blessed creation. The Radicals only asked for a share; for a small portion, of political rights. But the Fund-holders, ask for, or rather take without asking for, a large portion of things much more substantial. The Radicals were charged with a wish to get at the property of the landlords; but the fund-holders *take the property*, and as a matter of right. The Radicals were charged with a design to make a *revolution*; but, Lord Milton, one of their greatest foes, now tells us that a *revolution* is silently going on!

This is very true; but, this revolution will proceed too rapidly to go on in *silence* to the *end*. It will make a *noise* by and by, and will witness a grand struggle. It is this strugg'e, my friends, the *Hoarders*, that will give rise to events, that will evince the wisdom of your conduct! *Get the Gold*, and you will be safe.

I am your friend,

Wm. COBBETT.

FRIEND CROPPER.

This sleek gentleman has published a *second letter* to "Friend Wilberforce," which I insert below. It was, apparently, written before he could get a *sight* of my first letter in answer to his first. I do not know, that I shall take any further notice of this second effusion of cunning and malice; but, I insert it, that even this piece of sl'pperiness may not have the smallest room to accuse me of unfairness. As to the question at issue I care nothing at all about it. West Indians are as much the enemies of *our freedom* and *happiness* as East Indians. But, as the West Indians ask for no money out of the fruits of our labour, and as the East Indians do, I like the former more, or, rather, *I hate them less*, than I do the East Indians. If my sleek friend cannot put a stop to his pen, he would, before he go into new matter, do well to set about *answering my two letters*; for, I can assure him, that, until he do that, he may as well "*be in the quiet*,"

"Liverpool, 6th Month, 19th, 1821.

"WILLIAM WILBERFORCE,

"Respected Friend,—In the letter which I addressed to thee

" on the subject of the proposed additional duty on East India sugar, I endeavoured to show that commodities must necessarily be produced much cheaper by free men, in the country of their birth, than by slaves, transported from Africa to the West Indies. I also endeavoured to show that the reduced price of cotton, sugar, &c. had the effect of increasing the population of slaves without fresh importation: because, a low price may pay under good treatment where less is produced, though it might not pay for that abuse of them which requires a continual fresh supply. From these premises I concluded that so long as man bore any price at all, production had not reached that low point to which it would inevitably be driven, both by policy and humanity, if not prevented by a tax on the labour of free men, or on the produce of it; and whether slaves are or are not imported illicitly into the British colonies, the opening of the most extensive and highest market in the world to sugars cultivated by free men, must tend to extend and encourage that cultivation, and bring the subject of free and

slave cultivation the sooner to a fair trial. In order to promote discussion on the subject, and with a view to show the impolicy and inhumanity of the projected duty, I shall again trespass on thy attention.

" When any body of men ask for relief from a particular pressure, I consider it their duty to look at the effects of the remedies they propose on other bodies, and on the nation at large. A proposition for the repeal of a tax, affecting all, is at once understood; but when one class of traders pray for a tax on another, it will generally be found, on investigation, that the claim hinges on a privilege or monopoly invaded by the superior industry and economy of their rivals. This, it appears to me, is the case in the present instance; and therefore any relief which is granted to the West India planters, by fixing an additional duty of 5s. per cwt. on East India Sugars, will be a direct tax on the people of this country to the same extent; this duty on 150,000 tons, the annual consumption, amounts to 750,000l.: now, whether the effects of this tax be to raise

" the price, or to prevent a fall, " " ports to the colonies, of about
 " just so much as the people lose " " six millions sterling, there is
 " the West India planters will " " probably only a very small
 " gain. The proposition, there- " " portion which could be had
 " fore, only goes to the removal " " cheaper any where else.
 " of a burden from one class of " " As to the arrangement at
 " men to another, at the expense " " the time of opening the East
 " of the national welfare.

" I do not understand the dis- " " duty, I think it must be under-
 " tinction between the British " " stood to mean, what it really
 " Colonies in the west, and " " was, a difference of 10s. per
 " British possessions in the east, " " cwt.; if prohibition had been
 " except that those of the east " " meant, it was just as easy to
 " have a greater latitude of " " have made it so; but the East
 " trading with other countries. " " India Trade are under obliga-
 " This privilege, however, is " " tion to the West, for bring-
 " not given without affixing " " ing this arrangement under
 " some increase of duty. But " " review; the impolicy of it, as
 " if the West India planter finds " " it regards the national welfare,
 " the restrictions under which he " " must soon become manifest.
 " labours to be injurious, would " " If the East India sugars were
 " it not be more natural and " " admitted on an equality of
 " more consistent with his own " " duty, or on the same terms as
 " interest, and that of the coun- " " before the opening of the
 " try at large, to apply for the " " trade, it is very probable, that
 " removal of those restriction, " " in a very few years, a popu-
 " rather than to ask for an in- " " lation in the East would be
 " creased duty on the produce " " turned to the growth of sugars,
 " of the east. If the West " " equal in number to the slave
 " India planter were permitted " " population of all our West
 " to sell his produce in the high- " " India colonies; then, in that
 " est, and to buy commodities in " " case, and indeed long before
 " the lowest, market, I have no " " the cultivation became so ex-
 " doubt but that he would find " " tensive, there would be a re-
 " England afforded him advan- " " duction in the prices of sugar,
 " tages which the rest of the " " equal, at least, to the reduction
 " world could not. Of the ex- " " in the duty on East India

" sugars; if that was 10s. per cwt. it would make annually, " out all improvements £1,500,000 sterling; or, if the proposed additional duty of 5s. per cwt. had added so much to the price, it would of £2 250,000 per annum, to the consumers of Great Britain.

" Though the East Indies might make, I think, as strong a claim to the supply of the country, at a difference of 3s. per cwt. even as the old colonies do, to the exclusive supply of these markets, and certainly a much stronger than the newly-conquer'd ones of Demerara, &c., and this claim is not lessened by its exact accordance with the interests of the country, in which respect I shall now consider this question.

" Whilst, on the one hand, it would neither be politic nor just, suddenly and without due investigation, to make great alterations in the policy of the country, or in its encouragement given to particular branches of commerce, even though they might not now be thought judicious; yet, on the other hand, we should be as cautious not too rigidly to adhere to old customs and no-

tions, and, by doing so, shut out all improvements " The opening of the East India trade I should consider somewhat like the discovery of a great improvement in machinery; in which case, it would not be thought right to lay a duty on the produce of the new invention, so as to deprive the country of the benefit of it, for the sole purpose of keeping up the value of the old and exploded machinery. Before such a benefit as that of having sugar at a greatly reduced price should be thrown away, a very strong case should be made out. Even if the West India planters are now producing at as low a price as their mode of culture will admit of, is it right for the country to be entirely shut out from the great benefits of the system of free cultivation: and if, on a full investigation, there is any plan which would enable them to produce sugars cheaper, that plan ought first to be adopted. One of the items of expense attached to the West India cultivation will be found to be the interest of a capital, which Colquhoun estimates at about thirty-five millions, invested in 634,000

" of our fellow men. Whether such an item could with any propriety be entertained in a country, where, if man breathes,

" he is free, I will not now stop to inquire; but rather consider what this charge amounts to, and whether, under proper management, it should not have been greatly lessened, or ceased to exist altogether.

" I find, by the review of the Registry Laws, undertaken and published by a committee of

" the African Institution, in 1820, that, in a period before the abolition, the Assembly of Ja-

" maica estimated the loss at 7000 annually, or nearly 2 per cent.

" In a period since the abolition, not quite half per cent. And we will suppose another very probable case in which they

" might increase at the rate of 2½ per cent. and taking the interest at 6 per cent. the account

" will stand thus:

" In the first case, £35,000,000 at 8½ per cent. would be £2,970,000 or very nearly 20s.

" per cwt. on the sugar consumed in this country, on which it mostly falls.

" In the second, which is about the present state of the case, under an improved treatment of the slaves, since the abolition, 6½ per cent, will be £2,270,000; and it is remarkable how very near this sum is to 15s. per cwt. the difference

" of duty, as a protection, which was proposed between East and West India sugars.

" In the third supposed case of an increase of the number of negroes, 2½ per cent. will

" have to be deducted from the 6 per cent. not only on account

" of their increased number, but also from the increased quantity

" of sugar they would make, then the account would stand at 3½ per cent. or £1,225,000, or about 8s. per cwt.—This

" might be carried still further, to

" show the effects of a still greater increase; but I trust it is pretty clear that the faster the slaves increase the cheaper

" can the sugars be afforded from " when, in 1817, they appear to
" an increased quantity of them. " be 345,252; this is an extra-
" There is, perhaps, no prin- " ordinary, not to say suspicious,
" ciple in the nature of man more " increase in two years. Now
" generally admitted, than his " during the last twenty years
" tendency to increase under fa- " there must have been large im-
" vorable circumstances and " portations, and yet the whole
" good treatment; and hence it " increase is trifling to what it
" follows, where men are free, " ought to have been, even with-
" that according to the demand " out any importations at all; for
" for labour will be the increase " it is not very probable that, for
" of labourers. In this country, " a long period, there can have
" where there is *very often* great " been any great disparity be-
" distress from the want of em- " tween the numbers of sexes;
" ployment, still it is very pro- " in 1817, there appear to be 74
" bable the numbers will have " females more than males
" increased in twenty years, at " It is to be hoped that no por-
" least 30 per cent. In Ame- " tion of the increase between
" rica, where there is *seldom* a " 1815 to 1817 has arisen from
" want of employment, the po- " illicit importation; but even
" pulation will probably have " the Registry Laws, since their
" doubled in twenty years; and " adoption, seem to afford doubt-
" in the West Indies, where, I " ful security; for the African
" presume there is *never* a want " Committee, in their review of
" of employment, it will rest with " some of them, state, that,
" the planters to show *why they* " Instead of giving new secu-
" have not doubled. " rity to freedom, they expose
" The number of slaves in " it to new and unprece-
" Jamaica in the year 1800 was " dented dangers; instead of
" 300,939; in 1815, 313,814; " preventing, they tend to fa-

" " facilitate and protect a contraband slave trade."

" If the quantity of sugars had greatly increased they would doubtless have fallen in price, such must also have been the case with slaves; indeed, had they increased as fast as the population of America, in the last twenty years, they would probably have been of very little value, as a saleable commodity, which is the natural state of man; and I do not at present know of any thing but some sort of abuse preventing his natural increase, which can make him long retain any price, and until this supposed cause of their not increasing is completely and entirely removed by satisfactory proof, the West India planter can have no ground for introducing this item into the estimated cost of his sugars; for it never can be admitted, that any man shall claim a benefit from his own neglect or misconduct.

If this item of expense can fairly be removed from the cost of West India cultivation, there would be very little ground to seek for any great difference in duty; but though I do most strongly object to any tax on the country which must tend to perpetuate or to increase human misery, yet I feel as strong a desire that the money of the country may be liberally used when it can be made to remove or alleviate its sufferings. If the general difference of duty between East and West India sugars stood at 3s. per Cwt., I would allow a bounty of 2s. or 3s. per Cwt. on the produce of any island, which should make its Registry Laws effectual, should impose restrictions on the working of the slaves, (as in this country has been done on Cotton mills, though the labourers there are free,) should make such other regulations as humanity dictates for the amelioration of the condition of this oppressed race.

" Should such plans and regu- " profit. In this great naval
 " lations as these be adopted, the " country an increased employ-
 " decreased employment of the " ment of shipping has been
 " slaves might for a short inter- " thought worthy of considera-
 " val, decrease the quantity of " tion, even when it *added* to the
 " sugar produced, thence lessen " price of goods, and surely it
 " the employment of shipping; " will not be thought less worthy
 " but this would only be tempo- " of it, where an increased em-
 " rary, and then but a transfer, " ployment of ships will produce
 " for it would require a much " goods at a *lower* price.
 " greater number of ships to " These measures I am per-
 " bring the same quantity of " suaded would soon produce
 " produce from the East; and " such an increased quantity of
 " lessening the work of the slaves, " sugar in the East, as would
 " who have *probably too much*, " save the consumers in England
 " would increase that of the ship- " one million and a half annu-
 " carpenters, sailors, &c. who " ally, whilst, by a greatly aug-
 " have *certainly too little*. — " mented consumption, the re-
 " There can be little doubt that " venue would be increased, the
 " any thing which would mate- " shipping interest flourish again;
 " rially reduce the prices of su- " and, above all, it would pro-
 " gar, would increase its con- " duce such an effect on the pri-
 " sumption, and this increase " ces of sugar throughout Eu-
 " being at first brought from the " rope, as would make slaves no
 " East Indies, would be a very " where worth importing, and
 " great means of relieving the " thus put an end for ever to the
 " shipping interest, in which " devastations of the Slave trade
 " there cannot be much less than " on the African coast, and open
 " thirty millions sterling, at pre- " the way to the civilization of
 " sent, employed to very little " that devoted and oppressed

“ but interesting portion of the globe.
“ I could enlarge much farther on the advantages so obviously arising on every side from measures of sound policy, grounded on principles of humanity; but if I shall have convinced thee of the correctness of my opi-

nions, I am sure I shall have said enough to engage those powers of eloquence, which have been so successfully exerted in the cause of this oppressed people. I am, with great respect, thy friend,

“ JAMES CROPPER.”

COTTAGE ECONOMY.

In consequence of the Application of several gentlemen, the *next Number* of this little work will contain a PLATE representing the BREWING MACHINE in all its parts, accompanied with explanations of their several uses in the process of brewing, together with a statement of the different *prices* of the Machine in its various sizes.—*Two editions* of the first Number have been published, and a third is in the press.—The Next Number will be published on the *first of September*.

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This day is published, No. 2, of

THE EVIDENCE given on oath before the COMMISSIONERS appointed by the Crown to investigate the state of ILCHESTER GAOL in the County of Somerset. The whole of the extraordinary and

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* * Country orders, with remittances, duly attended to, and placards for booksellers' windows inclosed in the parcels. The 18th Number of the Memoirs of H. HUNT, Esq. is just published.

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